

THE MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRAT.

"The best Government is that which governs least."

VOL. II.

CARROLLTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1846.

NO. 15.

Miscellany.

I Want a Beau.

I want a beau!—I want a beau!
'Tis sweet, at least they tell me so,
To dance, or walk, or sail, or row
With him you mean to marry.

And then—but O! it must be sweet!
To have one kneeling at one's feet,
And hear him there his vows repeat!
By Jove, but I will marry!

I'm old enough to have a beau!
And oft I tell my mamma so;
As often she replies, "Oh no!
You are too young to marry!"

Old zooks! 'tis always thus with those
Within whose bosoms coldly flows
The streams of love, to belles and beaux
Who have a mind to marry!

Maids who have had their hearts for sale
Some forty years—whose charms are stale,
May—and they have cause to rail
At those who wish to marry!

And ma's who, by experience taught,
Know all the bliss with which is fraught
The wedded life, I think should naught
Object when girls would marry.

To Mrs. —.

Around your playful lips there glitter
Heat lightnings of an airy scorn,
Harmonious they are, for nothing bitter
In that dear heart was ever born;
That merry heart, that cannot lie
Within its warm nest quietly,
But ever from thy full dark eye
Is looking kindly light and morn.

Agriculture.

The United States owe their great principle of power and duration to that spirit of honest industry and that God-reverencing feeling which filled and elevated their forefathers. They came from the old world to this new one, (to plow, harrow, and hoe it,) looking to God alone for his blessing upon their endeavors to obey his great command, of earning their living by the sweat of their brows.

Spain sent out Cortez and Pizarro to gather the gold of Peru and Mexico. They did gather it. Spain dropped her spade, her plow, and her hoe. She revelled in the pride which 30,000,000 of American dollars a year for a period did sustain. She lost the will, and of course the power, to continue that beautiful culture of the splendid peninsula in which her lot was cast. The Hidalgo was so proud to work; Granada ceased to be what it once was—before the voyage of Columbus—a paradise in its gardens; Spain has for 40 years past almost ceased to be heard of, except in her misfortunes. In that period of time, by the sweat of her brow, this Union has more than doubled the population of poor Spain, and grown so rich that the gold of the mines of Peru, gathering for twenty years, will not pay for the produce of our industry in one year, nor for that of England for last year for six months; for by the Parliamentary returns, the product of British agriculture in 1844 was \$3,000,000,000.

There is no lesson in all history like that of the great fountain of Roman power. Cato said, "Meet the arduous labor of the farm as you would the enemies of your country in battle. Summon all your forces, and the will reward you with all her gifts. Neglect her, and you perish."

Such was the enthusiasm which gave that powerful people the first stand among the nations. When they became rich, built cities, herded in luxurious masses, crowded their amphitheatres, lounged about their magnificent baths, trying to alleviate the horrors of the demon of idleness, bawling at every corner of the streets to passers by, "Quid Novum! Quid Novum!" what's the news! they felt a wretched prey before the Goth and the Vandal, who lived a hardy life.

It is hardly practicable to find between the Atostock and the Rio Grande a sound man who idles his years away. All are impelled by the spirit of industry which old Cato would clap his hands to behold. Onward! onward! is the national heartfelt cry. Labor with invincible perseverance. No disappointment can check his progress. The axe prostrates the forests of ages; on comes the plow; and then the cradle which gathers in the glorious grain to feed all ours, and half another nation besides, if necessary.

In the eagerness of cultivation, we have not yet had time to think of the necessary exhaustion of our vexed fields. Now in our older fields we begin to see that in our excessive haste we have overdrawn our bank. Science and care must be consulted to restore that vegetable power which has been too prodigally squeezed from the bosom of the earth. The means are happily in our power. It is already settled to a certainty that science can be applied with absolute profit in agriculture. Recent experiments have demonstrated the vast value of an accurate analysis of soils, of plants, and the peculiar elements required by the various kinds of vegetation for the complete and

perfect growth. But, however valuable this discovery is, the grand art remained where it was. It is tilling the soil. By deep and frequent plowings, by harrowing and hoeing, the soil obtains from the inexhaustible resource of the atmosphere, its elements, its dews and rains, the everlasting renewal of fertility. No art will ever render this constant stirring of the soil unnecessary. Man's labor is bound to be forever mixed up in the products of agriculture. Bain says that agriculture is a manufacture—that the yield of the earth is almost without preparation fit for consumption. This is true of almost every fruit. It is so true, that to the best specimens of Nature's own confectionary in the fruit line, man can scarcely do anything to alter it for the better.

The products of the farm are honest. Who could forge a bushel of wheat? an ox? a strawberry? Perfect from the hand of God, they cannot be forged by man. Their profit, Bain says, is direct, for every seed you plant you have many in return.

What interest have you like that from a pound of turnip seed giving you twelve hundred bushels of turnips?

We rejoice to see so great a number of the best men of our country earnestly engaged in the cause of agriculture. On such men, of temperate and vigorous bodies; on such men, of calm, cool heads, the vast fabric of this republic rests secure. They are mighty pillars on which the great edifice proudly inclines its vast weight.

[N. Y. Morning News.]

WHY FARMERS SHOULD TAKE A NEWSPAPER.—First—From policy and a due regard to their own interests. As the cultivators of the soil, it is right that they should reap the benefit, when from the numerous causes of fluctuation in markets, the price of produce is raised above its ordinary value. But is this often the case? Do those who, by the sweat of their brow, have sowed and reaped and gathered in the golden harvest, profit by increased price of flour and other grains? On the contrary, is not in nine cases out of ten, the fortunate speculator, who, by watching the foreign markets, and by his knowledge of affairs at home, steps in before the farmer, and cooly pockets all the gains? The latter, at home by his fireside, destitute of the important information which so small a sum as two or three dollars might procure for him, if expended on a good newspaper, sells his wheat at the usual price, little dreaming how much he is losing by the bargain, while the wiser speculator makes a snug little fortune of \$10,000 to \$15,000 in a day. Year after year has this been the case, and yet how few of the farmers in our wheat growing countries have profited by their dear bought experience, so as to avail themselves of the changes which so frequently occur. We reiterate the warning and advice, but both are regarded as the voice of interest, and a newspaper is looked upon as an article of unnecessary expense in a farm house, by those who if they regarded their own pecuniary interest would subscribe for one at once even if obliged to curtail in some other quarter.

Secondly.—A farmer should take a newspaper for the sake of his children. If he would not have them grow up in ignorance of what is passing around them at home and abroad—if he would prepare them for a proper discharge of their duties as citizens, he owes to them the benefit of this weekly instructor, coming into the family without bustle or pretence, and performing its office without failure or delay. There is a vast amount of general intelligence condensed in the narrow limits of a well conducted paper. Much of this can be obtained in no other way; and for the remainder the student must wade through ponderous volumes, or waste his youth over the midnight lamp. Whatever may be thought of it by our friends in the country we know that taking a good newspaper is a cheap way of diffusing information through a family circle; and we know that it will put ten dollars in the pocket of the farmer, for every one that it draws out.

DR. PUSEY—HIS RE APPEARANCE.—This celebrated divine appeared at the Cathedral Church in Oxford, England, in the latter part of January, at the expiration of his three years suspension for preaching the Roman Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist, and preached a sermon similar to the one which caused his sentence of suspension, to an immense congregation, who evinced the greatest anxiety to hear him. He insisted as stoutly as before upon the doctrine of the priestly remission of sins, and of the "real presence."

The China Mail says that a young man of loose habits at Hong Kong, residing with his mother, who was greatly afflicted with rheumatism, neglected to take proper care of her. She reproached him with his neglect, and becoming infuriated, he rushed upon and strangled her, for this horrible crime he has been sentenced to be cut into ten thousand pieces in the open market place. The sentence has been confirmed by the Emperor.

THE TEA PARTY INCIDENT.—Standing one evening at the table of a fashionable tea-party got up in aid of some charitable institution in our city, I was gradually pushed along by the fair guests and their beaux until I found myself opposite not only a magnificent cake, but a most bewitching pair of eyes. I looked across the cake and the owner of these orbs shot at me a flash, which I, in my modest admiration, was forced to dodge. The signal was given and the company attacked the good things with vigor, but as for myself, the bright eyed beauty opposite was foot enough for me, and I commenced familiarizing my own peepers to the glances of hers; she at first laughed, and then pouted and at length looked angry. I drew off my surveillance and she looked pleased; a gentleman of my acquaintance having addressed her familiarly, I seized on him and requested an introduction; he granted it, and I bowed in low homage to the beauty. The gent with her resigned the beauty to my care, while he searched for his sister, that they might leave together, and I was left alone to promenade in company with the bright eyes and their owner.

"Allow me to carry your muff," said I most persuasively, "this room is so warm it must be an incumbrance."

"No, no," said she in evident alarm, and biting her pretty lip at the same time.

"Why," thinks I, "she cannot suspect that I wish to steal it," and resolved to convince her of my honesty, I reached for the muff, and insisted upon carrying it. I laid hold of one end and she the other, to which she held most tightly; but my gallantry triumphed, and pulling it from her, out dropped a slice of pound-cake, four dough nuts, two jumbles, and an orange. I need not say that I was horrified at the effect of my gallant effort. I picked part of them up hurriedly, and handed them and the muff to her. The perspiration was rolling down my face in a stream, and putting my hand in my coat pocket, I pulled out my linen cambric handkerchief, when out of its folds dropped half a chicken! In my fit of abstraction at the table, some wag had carefully rolled it up in my handkerchief, and placed it in my pocket. The cause of my fair partner's confusion at the table was produced by thinking I had seen in her muff the pound-cake. She laughed heartily at my chicken, and we mutually agreed to keep quiet about our extra pickings.

NEW NURSERY SONG.—Our friend Smith of the Citizen, says the Knickerbocker, has mounted his baby Pegasus, and talks up like a venerable feeder of babies. Well, he would do it, and nothing else, so we give his lines a place, for this time; but caution his better half to keep an eye on him, or he will next be out with an essay on dappers, or in some other way let out the secrets of the married state. Again we say Smith must be watched! Becoming a pappy has certainly been too much for Smith.

Where is the baby? Bess its heart—
Where is muzzer's darlin boy?
Does it hold its little hands apart,
The dearest, besset toy?
And so it does; and will its little chin
Grow just a fat as butter?
And will it poke its little fingers in
Its tannin little mouth, and mutter
Niece, wicky words,
Just like little yaller birds?
And so it will, and so it may,
No matter what its pappy, mamma say,
And does it wink its little eyes,
When its mad and ups and cries?
And does it squall like chick a dees
At every thing it sees?
Well it does! Why not, I pray?
Aint it muzzer's darlin every day?
Oh! what's the matter? oh my! oh my!
What makes my sweetest chicken ky?
Oh nasty, ugly pin, to prick it!
Its darlin muzzer's darlin cricket?
There! there! she's thrown it in
The fire; the kuel, wicked pin!
There! hush my honey; go to sleep,
Rocked in a kadle of a deep!

The original "Peter Parley" lately delivered an address on Education in New Orleans. The Picayune says:

"We give one extract from this gentleman's address—it speaks trumpet-tongued, and will, we trust, not be lost sight of by our community at least, being, as it is, on the eye of a new educational era. 'Man cannot,' he said, 'straighten the old and gnarled oak of the forest with all the power and strength he possesses, but the gardener, with a pruning-knife in one hand and a watering-pot in the other, can rear tender young saplings, and model them so that they will grow up tall and graceful trees, monumental emblems of the care bestowed on them.' It was a happy meeting and will be long remembered by all who were present both old and young."

The imports of the United States during the past year amounted to \$116,254,534. The exports to \$114,646,606. The imports of 1845, except those of 1844, by more than \$8,000,000; the exports nearly three and a half millions.—N. O. Bulletin.

AN ACT

To amend an act entitled an act for the protection and preservation of the rights of Married Women: Approved February 15, 1839.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the fourth and fifth sections of the above recited act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the rents, issues and profits of real estate owned by any married woman, in her own right at the time of her marriage while sole, or subsequently acquired by her under the provisions of the first section of of the act to which this is an amendment, shall enure to the sole and separate benefit of such married woman.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That when any married woman shall own and possess in her own right, a plantation and slaves, it shall be lawful for her to acquire, and to hold and possess in her own right, exempt from liability for the debts and contracts of her husband, all such stock, farming utensils, and implements of husbandry, as shall be necessary for successfully conducting the business and operations of planting.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the products and proceeds of the labor of all slaves owned by a married woman in her sole and separate use and benefit; and it shall be competent for her jointly, with her husband, to make any contract for the sale or hire of any such slaves, for their necessary clothing, maintenance, care and support, and for the employment of any agent or overseer for their management and control; and all contracts for the purchase of supplies for the plantation and slaves, or for the slaves alone, owned by any married woman, made by the husband and wife or by either of them, either expressed or implied, shall be obligatory upon the husband and wife, and may be enforced against the proceeds and income of the property of such married women: Provided, That all sales of any such slaves shall be evidenced by the bill of sale, under seal and acknowledged by such married woman and required by law to be acknowledged.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That all suits for the recovery of the property or possession of such slaves, shall be prosecuted or defended in the joint names of the husband and wife, and all suits up contracts, in relation to, or affecting the separate property of the wife, either real or personal, shall be prosecuted in the Courts of Common Law jurisdiction, in all cases in which said courts would have jurisdiction of the subject matter in controversy between unmarried persons.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That it shall be competent for a married woman by deed of conveyance executed jointly with her husband, according to the laws of this State in relation to deeds made by Feme Covertes, to sell and convey her real estate, as fully and effectually as she could if she were unmarried. If any married woman should die seized and possessed of real estate or freehold acquired under the provisions of this act to which this is an amendment, her husband surviving shall be entitled to tenantry of the same by courtesy as in other cases; and if she die possessed of slaves or other personal chattels as her separate property leaving issue of her body either by a former husband, such slaves and other personal chattels shall descend to her child or children in equal shares; but if she die without issue surviving her, the same slaves and other personal property shall rest in the surviving husband.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That a schedule of the real and personal estate of any married woman now owned separately from her husband under the provisions of this act shall be recorded in the Clerk's office of the Probate Court of the county in which such property is situated, within six months after the passage of this law; and a similar schedule shall from time to time be recorded within three months after the acquisition of any property, real or personal, by any such married woman; and for making such record, the Clerk of Probate shall receive the same fees as they are entitled to for recording deeds.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That no husband married after the passage of this act, shall be held liable or bound for any contract by his wife previous to marriage, until all the separate property of said wife shall be exhausted, nor shall said husband be liable, either at law or equity, for any debt contracted by his wife after marriage, if at the time of contracting said debt the wife hold separate property under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved 28th February, 1846.

The Oregon Correspondence has been printed in German at Bremen, and upon the title page it is announced "the Title of the United States to the whole of Oregon rendered clear and unquestionable."

The city debt of Baltimore is over five millions of dollars.

TEXAS AND COTTON.—The annexation of Texas is beginning to bear its fruits, in its effect upon general business. The impulse it has given to emigration, is described as follows in a commercial letter received by a house of this city, and bearing date Mobile, Feb. 14, 1846.

"The annexation of Texas will play the mischief with the Southern States for a few years. The number of slaves that will be this year in transitu, will lessen very much the production of cotton. No crop of cotton can be made the ensuing year where they go, besides the production of sugar is so much more favorable in Texas, that a large portion of labor will be directed to that object. I suppose there has been upon an average, 40 slaves a day, pass through our city on the way to Texas, since December. They are going from Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and some say even Arkansas. The great thoroughfares are thronged with emigrants. The receipts of cotton at all the Southern receiving ports, at the last dates were less than last year at the same period 200,000 bales. It is believed this marked difference will go on increasing throughout the season, and by very many, that the crop of the United States, including Texas, will not be over 2,100,000 bales. This fact with the great amount of labor that will this year be unavailable for another crop is worthy of consideration."

The elements here described as in action, will doubtless operate to reduce the extent of the cotton crop at a moment when there are causes in activity in England to produce a very extended consumption of raw material. The result must produce a rise favorable to the profits of those planters that raise their annual crops. As a great whole however, the South will sustain a loss, from the locomotion of hands that are usually at work. This emigration takes place periodically. It has been some ten years, since the Southern planters "piled up stakes," and removed in vast armies to the valley of the Mississippi. Bank facilities for settling new lands, was the stimulating cause then, and the hope of better land is the stimulus now. Texas does not however, possess Banks to rob the new planters of the proceeds of their industry as fast as they earn it.

France.

The debate in the French Chambers upon American affairs is in the highest degree interesting, as it expresses the feelings of the government and the opposition, and exhibits to its fullest extent in the extraordinary powers of the minister, the historian, the philosopher, the self-constituted guardian of the "American balance of power," M. Guizot. We have read his speech with great pleasure, and will endeavor to lay some of its beauties before our readers.

Mr Guizot has made a discovery—"But the United States, he said, were not now what they were sixty years ago. Then they were just created and needed support; now they had taken their place among the most powerful nations of the earth."

He announced thereupon what France does not feel, and what she cannot be expected to do—"They were far from complaining of, or being alarmed at, the prospective greatness of the Union. But, he said, they were obliged to regard with a vigilant, not distrustful eye, their greatness and strength; and no one could be surprised that they should hold a different policy towards the American States now that they were powerful, from what they had done while they were young and feeble."

He disagreed with the President in relation to the "balance of power"—"He noticed, secondly, that the United States would not permit any European action on the North American continent—an application of what in Europe is called the balance of power."

"The maxim, he said, was strange.—The United States were not the only nation of North America. There were other States—he would only name Mexico—with the same rights, the same independence, the same liberty to seek or refuse alliances, to form political combinations in accordance with their interest, as the United States."

And given his own notions—"There were at present, he said, three powerful nations intent on aggrandizing beyond measure their territories—England, Russia and the United States.—France was not extending her dominions. In Africa she had made a conquest it was her honor and interest to preserve, but the bounds of which she would not overstep. It was of the highest importance to France that those three nations should balance each other's power, and that none of them should obtain a preponderating influence. She was consequently interested in protecting the independence of the American States."

For the proper understanding of this last paragraph, the reader should recur to the recently published accounts of the manner in which this "independence" is protected on the Rio de la Plata.

He declares what France will do in

case of war between this country and Great Britain:

"But if war should break out, the sole, equitable and useful policy, the only one conformable to the national interests, was that of neutrality. That policy would be beneficial to the cause of civilization, and it would secure to France the blessings of peace, and procure for her immense commercial and political advantages."

"Blessed is he who hath no expectation, for he shall not be disappointed."

Not content with "balancing power" among American States, he avoweth his intention to "balance" our political parties:

"He knew there were people who said in the United States, 'Don't fear war, France will be on your side,' and others who said to England, 'Don't fear, if war comes France will be on your side.' He wished to give in advance a denial to both these assertions, and to proclaim that France will be neutral. He thought this declaration would have weight, especially with the United States, and so contribute to maintain peace. The reason of this, he said, was because in England he thought there was more of a real desire to preserve peace than in the United States.—There was in America, he said, a great, powerful, active and buoyant party which does not wish for peace, but urges war and proclaims it. He was convinced that peace was for the interest of both parties, and said he desired the maintenance of it. He meant to lend strength to the peace party; and to give it the right to say that it must not be counted upon that France would be dragged into the war."

This is the sum of the great Guizot's great speech, which was to astonish the world. It is succinct, profound, statesman-like, and modest!

GEN. SAN HOUSTON.—The return of this gentleman as a member of Congress, will create a sensation on his appearance at Washington, and present to the world a spectacle of singular interest. A few years since he left the United States and mingled his fortunes with a country comparatively unknown, and struggling for national existence. He distinguished himself by his patriotism in the revolution which resulted in the independence of Texas, and the wealth of victory was accorded to him on the plains of San Jacinto. He is now elevated to the Presidency of his new Republic, and having served his adopted country as a Chief Magistrate for the allotted time, again returns to private life. A new spirit seizes his native land—the country of his adoption is received into the union of the States, and he becomes a citizen where he had supposed himself disfranchised forever. He will now present himself at the Capital in the dignified character of Representative of the State he so ably defended by his talents, and by his sword. There is a romance in all this, compared with the slow development of events in the old world, but in our own favored land a "nation is born in a day," and events which, under old systems, would have been the work of centuries, are crowded into a passing year.—N. O. Times.

TWO SEA SERPENTS IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.—Capt. LAWSON, of the schr. Empire, of Snow Hill, Md., has furnished the New Haven Courier with the following account of two monsters of the deep seen by him at the mouth of the Chesapeake last week:

Capt. LAWSON was at the time in charge of the vessel, when his vessel grated upon something, which he supposed to be a wreck, from the fact that a dark looking object, resembling at first glance a rusty spar, was at the same time standing erect, immediately by the side and above the railing. Soon, however, it was discovered to be a moving body, with a head and mouth, which was plainly marked by a redish color along the side or about the jaws and the Captain with much alarm, concluded that he was really and truly, instead of going over a wreck, in contact with the old fellow himself the real "Sea Serpent."

After the schooner had passed over him it was observed that there were two in company. The one first seen raised himself from some ten or twenty feet, and exhibited a body in length, as near as could be ascertained, full sixty feet. About ten feet from the head, there commenced a swell as large as a barrel, covered at stated distances with nearly pointed projections and reaching in length about ten feet, and then ending quite abruptly, when the body again resumed its regular form, which was, the Captain thinks, about the circumference of a tobaccoer's pipe.

The full length of the serpent, or whatever it may have been, was judged to be some hundred feet, its head well in proportion to its body. The wind being light the two were seen together to the leeward, for full half an hour, seemingly amusing themselves by alternately rising from the top of the water, and then sinking again to beneath the surface; their heads whenever above the water, were always observed pointing to the east.

Silence is one of the greatest and most effective arts in conversation.